LUK'YANOV, Pavel Izotovich; BASISTOV, Aleksandr Georgiyevich;
BABUSHKINA, S.I., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Pyrolysis of crude petroleum products]Piroliz neftianogo syr'ia; resursy neftekhimii. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 273 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Petroleum—Refining) (Pyrolysis)

BASISTOV, G. B.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/6239

Luk'yanov, Pavel Izotovich and Aleksandr Georgiyevich Basistov

Piroliz neftyanogo syr'ya; resursy neftekhimii (Pyrolysis of Crude Oil; Resources of Petroleum Chemistry). Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1962. 273 p. 2700 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: S. L. Babushkina; Tech. Ed.: Z. I. Yakovleva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel of petroleum-refining and petrochemical plants, design and planning organizations, and scientific research institutes of the petroleum-refining and chemical industries.

COVERAGE: The book deals with scientific principles underlying the pyrolysis of crude petroleum and gas under laboratory and industrial conditions and discusses the technical characteristics of these processes and unique features of reactor equipment. Optium thermo-electric and kinetic parameters for producing end products, and types of raw materials, depending upon production conditions, are reviewed

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Pyrolysis of Crude Oil (Cont.) SOV/6239

with respect to the best configuration of equipment and the most effective means of pyrolysis. (A comprehensive review of Soviet and non-Soviet pyrolysis equipment and methods is given in Ch. IV, including pyrolysis by means of molten metal, plasma jet, gamma radiation, etc.). There are 239 references: 150 Soviet, 82 English, and 7 German.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [Abridged]:

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Pyrolysis of Crude Oil (Cont.) SOV/6239

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

SUBJECT: Oil and Gas Industries 3/13/62
EM/fmr/eb

BASISTOV, G.G.

Possibility of constructing a highly accurate coordinate transformer for radio telescope tracking systems. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.4:640-643 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Radio astronomy—Electronic equipment)
(Electronic calculating machines)
(Servomechanisms)

Basistov, M.A.

BRODOV, Ye.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; BASISTOV, M.A., insh.

Mobile rockcrushing plants used for processing crushed stone.
Transp.stroi. 7 no.8:24-25 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(United States--Crushing machinery)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; GRITSIK, V.I., inzh.; TSIYER, M.M., inzh.

Using mobile stone breakers for processing ballast. Transp. stroi. 9 no.2:36-40 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(Stone and ore breakers) (Ballast (Railroads))

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; TSIYER, M.M., inzh.

Mechanization of the boring of blast holes. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.6:54-55 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Boring machinery--Technological innovations)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; KOSTROV, P.Ye., inzh.

Working weak rocky soil with rippers. Transp. stroi. 12 no.6:9-10 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Excavating machinery)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.; KOSTROV, P.Ye.

Using the method of borehole charges in construction of the Abakan - Tayshet line. Transp. stroi. 13 no.2:4-7 F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Blasting)
(Railroads—Construction)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.

Contour blasting of rock. Transp. stroi. 15 no.1:56-57 Ja '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

BASISTOV, M.A., inzh.

New explosives abroad. Gor. zhur. no.10:79 O '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

BASISTOV, Yu., polkovnik; KOVALEV, V., mayor

International education of servicemen. Komm.Vooruzh.Sil 2 no.5:22-26 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Russia—Relations (Military) with East Germany)

BASISTOV, Yuriy Vasil'yevich; YANOVSKIY, Innokentiy Iosifovich; AKHUNOV, I., red.; UMANSKIY, P., tekhred.

[Countries of the Near and Middle East] Strany Blizhnego i Srednego Vostoka. Tashkent, Gos.izd-vo Uzbekskoi SSR. 1958. 313 p.
(Near East) (MIRA 12:4)

ZVUSHKIN, P.D., inzh. (g. Voronezh); LAGOSHIN, P.P. (st. Tumskaya Gor'kovskoy dorogi); KRYUCHKOV, I.D., dorozhnyy master (st. Chad Kazanskoy dorogi); BASISTYY, I.S., tekhnik (st. Khemil'nitskaya Yugo-Zapadnoy dorogi)

Letters to the editor. Put' i put.khoz. no.10:44 O '58.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Railroad engineering)

1. BASISTYY, N. S.

2. USSR (600)

4. Machine-Tractor Stations

7. Three-year practice in operating on a work schedule. Dost. sel'khoz. no. 2, '52.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

BASITOVA, S. M.

"The Geochemistry of Rhenium," Sub 24 May 51, Inst of Geochemistry and Analytic Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Acad Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951. Cand Chem Sci

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

BASITOVA, S.M.; DAVYDOVSKAYA, R.M.; BEKHTLE, G.A.

Determining the vapor tension of molybdenum and rhenium chlorides. Izv. Otd. est.nauk AN Tadzh. SSR no.23:35-39 '57. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Molybdenum chlorides) (Rhenium chlorides)

TRONEV, V.G.; RASITOVA, S.M.; BEKHTLE, G.A.; DAVIDYANTS, S.B.

Behavior of rhenium during the chlorination of molybdenite.
Trudy AN Tadzh. SSR 84:129-136 '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Rhenium) (Molybdenite) (Chlorination)

S/697/61/000/000/001/018
D228/D303

AUTHOR: Basitova, S. M.

TITLE: Distribution of rhenium in molybdenites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstnennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 7-11

TEXT: New data are given on the distribution of Re in molybdenites from various ore-deposits in the USSR: pegmatites, skarns, and quartz- and copper-molybdenum ores. The analytical method followed by the author consisted of distillation of the acid-soluble parts of molybdenite samples and the subsequent colorimetric determination of Re as a thiocyanate complex in the distillate. The experimental results show that the Re content of the studied minerals

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S/137/62/000/006/021/163
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Basitova, S. M.

TITLE: The distribution of rhenium in molybdenites

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 4, abstract 6G32 (In collection: "Reniy", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 7 - 11)

TEXT: Investigations of the Re distribution in molybdenites were made with the method of Re distillation from acid solutions by water vapor and CO_2 with subsequent colorimetric determination of a Re thiocyanate complex. New data were obtained on the Re content in USSR molybdenites. This content varies from $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ to $0.9 \cdot 10^{-1}$%, depending on the genetic type of the deposit. A regular increase of the Re content from high- to medium-temperature molybdenites is observed. Variations in the Re content in molybdenites of one deposit are noted. This is apparently connected with different conditions of their deposition. There are 19 references.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/137/62/000/006/053/163
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Basitova, S. M.

TITLE: Methods of extracting and determining rhenium in rocks

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 18, abstract 6G136 (In collection: "Reniy", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 12 - 19)

TEXT: A new method was developed for determining Re in rocks. The method is based on the fusion of a 25-g Re batch with a mixture of 20 g NaOH and 3 g Na_2O_2; Na perrhenate is transferred into the solution; admixtures are precipitated with H_2S, and Re is photometrically determined in the distillate after the solution has been distilled. On the basis of the analytical results it can be expected that the weight clerk of Re is higher than that previously established and is about $(5 - 7) \cdot 10^{-7}$%.

A. Tseydler

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

S/697/61/000/000/002/018
D228/D303

AUTHORS: Basitova, S. M. and Davidyants, S. B.

TITLE: Side extraction of rhenium from molybdenite during its chlorination

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstvennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 20-25

TEXT: Previous research by G. G. Urazov, I. S. Morozov, D. I. Chizhikov, V. I. Spitsyn and other scientists, and also by metallurgists of the Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR (Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, Tadzhik SSR), has shown that chlorination is a satisfactory method of extracting metals from their ores, particularly in the case of molybdenite. Since Re always occurs in Mo sulfide, the authors therefore decided to study

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D228/D303

Side extraction of ...

its behavior during the chlorination of molybdenite in order to ascertain whether the side recovery of Re in this process is a feasible proposition. The chemistry of the reactions of ReS_2 and MoS_2 with Cl_2 in the presence of O_2 is first discussed, after which the experimental procedure and apparatus are described and illustrated by means of diagrams. The results of the tests indicate that 90% of the Re in molybdenite sublimes are readily-volatile ReO_3Cl when powdered samples are reacted with Cl_2 and O_2 in the volume ratio 1:3, in the presence of an additional supply of O_2 over the molybdenite. About 0.5% of the total quantity of Mo also sublimes with the Re as the dioxychloride. Since there is a 280°C difference in the b.p. of the two oxychlorides, and in view of the low vapor tension of MoO_2Cl_2 at temperatures close to the b.p. of ReO_3Cl, it is shown how fractional distillation allows the degree of Re extraction to be brought to 95%. The authors found,

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too, that if the ratio of Re to Mo is 1:1250 in the original concentrate, its average in the absorbents after chlorination comprises 1:5. At this level the two elements can be separated by any of the existing methods. Thus, it is concluded that these data may be used for developing the technology of the commercial side-extraction of Re from molybdenite. There are 3 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/3

BADALOV, S.T.; BASITOVA, S.M.; GODUNOVA, L.I.

Distribution of rhenium in molybdenites in Central Asia. Geokhimiia no.9:813-817 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institute of Geology, Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, Tashkent and Institute of Chemistry, Academy of Sciences of the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic, Dushanbe.

(Soviet Central Asia—Rhenium)
(Soviet Central Asia—Molybdenum ores)

L 23625-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/JG/MLK

ACCESSION NR: AT5002793 S/0000/64/000/000/0253/0256

AUTHOR: Basitova, S. M.; Godunova, L. I. 12

TITLE: Determination of rhenium in sulfides B+1

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po problemu reniya, 2d, Moscow, 1962. Reniy (Rhenium); trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1964, 253-256

TOPIC TAGS: rhenium rhenium determination, molybdenite analysis, sulfide separation, colorimetry, molybdenum precipitation

ABSTRACT: The authors studies the optimal conditions for the determination of rhenium in sulfide minerals, molybdenites in particular, after the separation of molybdenum by coprecipitation with iron hydroxide. A series of molybdenites with known contents of rhenium were studied. The molybdenite sample was decomposed with nitric acid, the excess of the latter was driven off with formalin, molybdenum was coprecipitated with iron hydroxide by ammonia, the precipitate was centrifuged, and rhenium was determined colorimetrically in the solution as a thiocyanate complex. In addition, the authors developed a technique for determining rhenium in other sulfide minerals such as chalcopyrites, pyrites, sphalerites, etc., the rhenium content of which is much lower. This was done by decomposing the sample with

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L 23625-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5002793

nitric acid, coprecipitating molybdenum with iron hydroxide, and determining rhenium in the solution colorimetrically by means of a catalytic method involving the use of sodium tellurate and stannous chloride. The proposed method is simple and rapid, and permits the determination of rhenium in molybdenites in amounts as low as 10^{-5}% within ± 20%. It was also used for certain chalcopyrites, where the rhenium content varies between 1.3×10^{-5} and 3×10^{-6} %. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 05Aug64

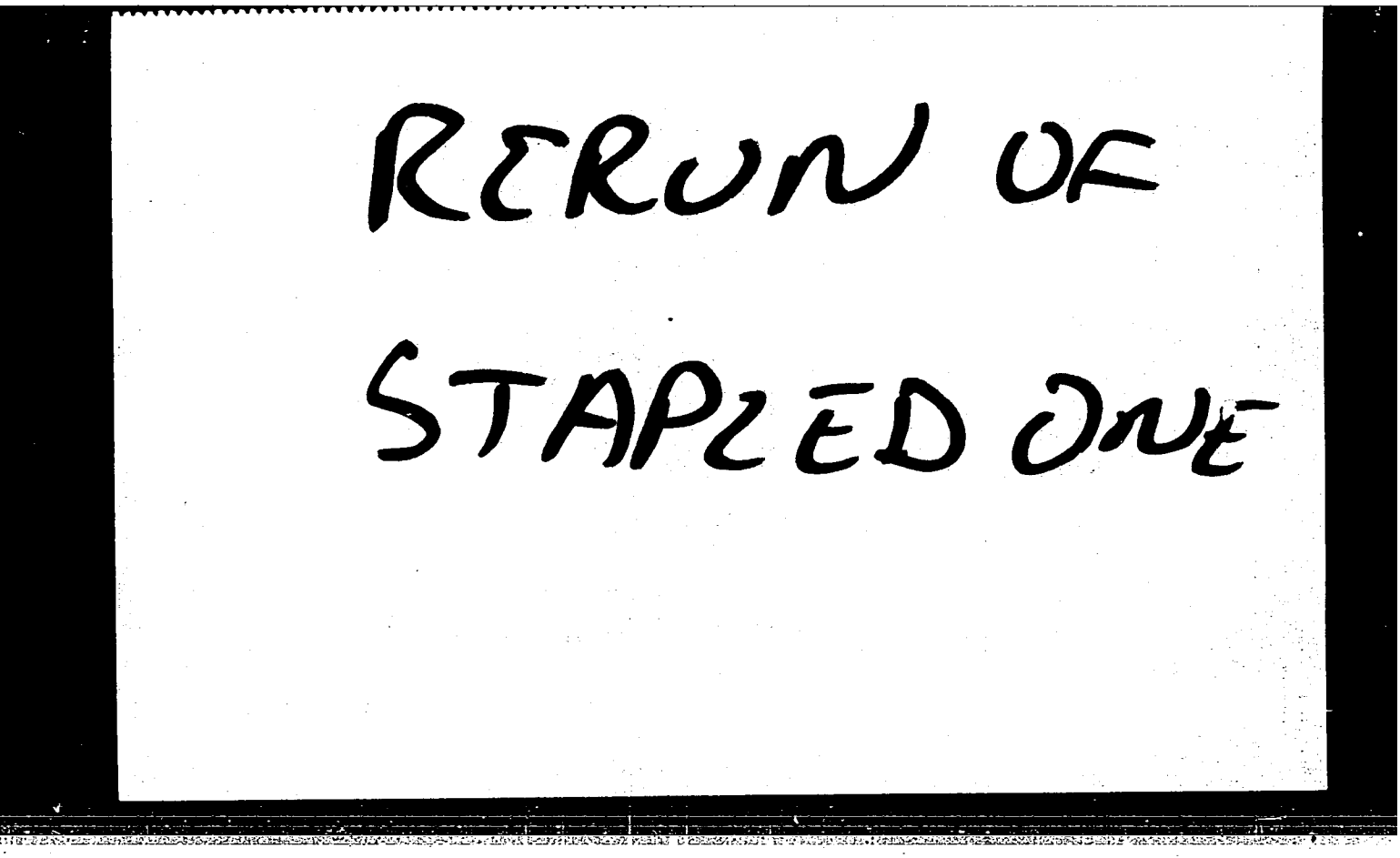
ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, GC

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 010

Card 2/2



S/697/61/000/000/001/018
D228/D303

AUTHOR: Basitova, S. M.

TITLE: Distribution of rhenium in molybdenites

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova. Institut mineralogii, geokhimii i kristallokhimii redkikh elementov. Mezhduvedomstnennaya komissiya po redkim metallam. Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po probleme reniya. Moscow, 1958. Reniy; trudy soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1961, 7-11

TEXT: New data are given on the distribution of Re in molybdenites from various ore-deposits in the USSR: pegmatites, skarns, and quartz- and copper-molybdenum ores. The analytical method followed by the author consisted of distillation of the acid-soluble parts of molybdenite samples and the subsequent colorimetric determination of Re as a thiocyanate complex in the distillate. The experimental results show that the Re content of the studied minerals

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ranges from 4 p.p.m. to 0.9%. This fluctuation is considered to reflect the diverse physico-chemical environment in which the molybdenites were formed. The regular increase in the Re content from high- to low-temp. ores is noted, the highest values occurring in specimens from Caucasian copper-molybdenum deposits. The variation of the Re concentration in molybdenites from the same orebody is attributed to the different conditions of their precipitation. In view of the high concentrations found in some deposits it is concluded that molybdenite concentrates represent a rich source for the side recovery of Re during their beneficiation. When interpreting the results of her work the author refutes some of the previously accepted contentions of I.and W. Noddack and mentions the views of P. P. Pilipenko (Ref. 17: Tr. Mosk. geologorazvedochn. in-ta, v. 8, 1937, 3) about the physico-chemical paragenesis of chemical elements in sulfide ores. There are 19 references: 12 Soviet-bloc and 7 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: Works, Rocks and Minerals 16, 92 (1941); Hiskey and Meloch, Industr. and Engng. Chem., Analyt. Ed., 12, 503 (1940).

BASIV, G. F. PA 56/49T47

USSR/Hydrology Jan/Feb 49
Water Reserves

"The Hydrologic Role of Tree Belts of the Stone Steppe," G. F. Basiv, Dr Tech Sci, Inst of Agr imeni V. V. Dokuchayev, Talovaya, Voronezh Oblast, 3 pp

"Agrobiol" No 1

Fifty year's experience has shown that the role of a tree belt is: preventing water from running off the fields and decreasing surface drainage, increasing water reserves as compared with those of the steppes, feeding rivers with underground water, and lessening erosion.

56/49T47

Treating latex and ... of synthetic rub

...polymerized homers and to avoid loss of rubber or resin. The diamide, 0.1% based on the rubber, is added as a soln. in an org. or chlorobzr. solvent. M. Hosch

L 45237-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5010847 UR/0138/65/000/004/0008/0012

AUTHOR: Basiyev, T. M.; Guseva, V. I.; Groysman, M. Ya.; Kantor, F. S.

TITLE: [illegible] butadiene-styrene rubbers

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 4, 1965, 8-12

TOPIC TAGS: synthetic rubber, styrene rubber, rubber extender, rubber manufacture, carbon black, butadiene rubber, rubber wear, rubber aging, filler dispersion

ABSTRACT: Experimental data are presented pertaining to the development of a technological process for the preparation of carbon black-extended butadiene-styrene rubbers by means of a continuous pilot assembly including a disperser for the preparation of carbon black dispersions and apparatus for the coagulation of the systems carbon black - latex - oil. The assembly was constructed at the Giprokauchuk. The starting materials employed were butadiene-styrene latex SKS-30ARK, carbon black types KhAF,[15] AySAF,[15] and SAF,[15] and oil PN-6.[5] Optimum loading of surface-active agents was studied by using leikanol and the potassium soap of disproportionated rosin. A satisfactory distribution of carbon black was achieved in the vulcanizates. Thus, the introduction of finely dispersed blacks into the

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L 45237-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5010847

latex insures a better distribution than in the case of dry mixing. The rubber mixtures were vulcanized in a press at 100 atm and 143C for 10, 20, 50, 70, 80, 100, and 120 min. All the vulcanizates obtained from carbon black-extended rubbers had high coefficients of thermal aging and a high wear resistance.

ASSOCIATION: [illegible]

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, IE

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

BASIYEV, I.M.; SHAINSKIY, Ya.B.

Methods for the elimination of heat during high-speed low-temperature polymerization of butadiene with styrene in emulsions. Kauch. i rez. 23 no.7:24-28 Jl '64.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

L 63581-65 EPT(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T Pc-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5017376 UR/0138/64/000/007/0024/0028

AUTHOR: Basiyev, I. M.; Shainskiy, Ya. B.

TITLE: Methods of withdrawing heat in the high-speed, low-temperature process of polymerization of butadiene with styrene in emulsions

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 7, 1964, 24-28

TOPIC TAGS: butadiene, polystyrene, emulsion, heat of reaction, low temperature phenomenon, polymerization

ABSTRACT: Methods of high-speed, low-temperature (5°C) polymerization of butadiene with styrene in an emulsion, providing for conducting the reaction in 2-2.5 hours or less, are being developed. The design of the apparatus for the production of "cold" rubber must provide for rapid elimination of heat from the reaction. The following variants were investigated to solve the question of the withdrawal of the heat of reaction of cold polymerization in emulsions at high speeds and 1-3 hour durations of the process: 1) removal of heat from the reaction with ice, produced by freezing part of the aqueous phase, 2) removal heat by evaporation of butadiene from the charge with condensation and return of the condensate to the reaction zone;

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L 63581-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5017376

3) an adiabatic system, 4) isothermal polymerization in a shell-and-tube reactor with a branched cooling surface and intensive circulation of the emulsion. It was found that all four variants can provide for high-speed cold emulsion polymerization of butadiene with styrene. The adiabatic system of operation of the reactors with intermediate coolers seems to be the variant most accessible for implementation, since high-speed cold polymerization can be used with existing reactors.
Orig. art. has 10 formulas, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Giprokauchuk

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: TD, MT

NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 006 JPRS

Card 2/2

BASIYEV, I.M.; GUSEVA, V.I.; GROYSMAN, M.Ya.; KANTOR, F.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: PAKIN, K.V.; GORDEYEVA, Z.I.

Use of the continuous method for the production of black-extended butadiene-styrene rubber. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.4:8-12 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti.

BASIYEV, I.M.; LISTOPADOV, M.V. [deceased]

Use of diamides as foam inhibitors in the reprocessing synthetic latexes. Kauch. i rez. 24 no.5:26-28 My '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut promyshlennosti sinteticheskogo kauchuka.

BASIYEV, Z.G.

Some improvement in Kachkachev's apparatus. Probl.tub. 37 no.1:111-112 '59. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo sanatoriya "Primor'ye" na Yuzhnom beregu Kryma (glavny vrach I.T. Sokolov, zav. otdeleniyem A.V. Novitskiy).
(PNEUMOTHORAX, ARTIFICIAL, appar. & instruments, Kachkachev's appar. for pressure control (Rus))

TSVETKOV, Yu.V.; BASIYEVA, N.Ya.

Behavior of tin and mercury impurities during the vacuum distillation of selenium. Zhur.neorg.khim. 6 no.10:2374-2379 O '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni A.A.Baykova AN SSSR.
(Selenium) (Tin) (Mercury)

BASKA, Tibor, ins.; MALIK, Stanislav, ins.

Operational experiences in cleaning supplemental surfaces of steam boilers by ball bombarding. Energetika Cz 15 no.3:134-140 Mr '65.

1. Elektraren Novaky National Enterprise (for Baska).
2. Organization for Rationalization of Power Engineering Plants, National Enterprise, Prague (for Malik).

BASKACHENKO, I.

"Izvestiia" of the Crimean Branch of the Geographic Society of the U.S.S.R. Reviewed by I.Baskachenko. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 88 no.1: 99-100 Ja-F '56. (MLRA 9:6)
(Geographical societies--Periodicals)

BASKACHENKO, I.N.

Underground saline waters of the European U.S.S.R. and their practical use. Izv.Vses.geog.ob-va 96 no.4:335-336 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

BASKACHENKO, I.N.; VRUBLEVSKIY, M.I.

Utilization of underground mineral waters for the fertilization of soil in the zone of excessive moisture in the U.S.S.R. Vest. LGU 20 no.24:72-77 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted April 15, 1965.

ACC NR: AP6032942 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0026/66/000/009/0102/0104

AUTHOR: Baskachenko, I. N. (Leningrad)

ORG: none

TITLE: New fertilizers: ground mineral waters raise crop yields

SOURCE: Priroda, no. 9, 1966, 102-104

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture crop, agronomy, horticulture, fertilizer, plant growth, underground water

ABSTRACT: The effect of ground mineral water on the gorwth of plants in the humid zone of the European part of the Soviet Union has been investigated for 7 years. The test results show that rye, barley, wheat, oats, peas, cabbage, potatoes, tomatoes, cucumbers, squash, and celery grown on ground mineral water have 15-60% higher yields than the control specimens. These results along with other test data lead to the conclusion that 1) the ground mineral waters with their content of chemical macro- and microcomponents are very useful for the cultivation of all kinds of agricultural crops, and 2) that the mineral waters increase the crop yields and the content of protein, sugar, and acid in the fruits, and improve the taste of various crops. In view of this it is suggested that ground mineral water be used as a fertilizer in agriculture. The

Card 1/2 UDC: 631.8

ACC NR: AP6032942

humid zone of the European part of the Soviet Union has an abundance of such water and it is estimated that more than 10 million hectares of sown land, hay fields, and pastures can be fertilized in one summer season by the sole use of the available wells, boreholes, and portable sprinklers in this region. A conference on the utilization of ground mineral water as fertilizer and for irrigation purposes was held at the Scientific-Research Institute for Study of the Earth's Crust of the Leningrad University im. A. A. Zhdanov (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zemnoy kory Leningradskogo universiteta) in April 1965 and the Coordinating Scientific Council on Ground Water Utilization was organized. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 02,06/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

KOVAL'CHUK, L.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BASKAKIN, Ye.N., inzh.

Continuous lengthwise gluing of wooden parts. Der. prom. 12 no.1:5-7 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Gluing)

KOBAL'CHUK, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASKAKIN, Ye.N.; BELOZEROVA, A.S.; ZAGOSKINA, G.V., nauchn. red.

[Mechanized dovetail gluing of wood] Mekhanizirovannoe skleivanie drevesiny na zubchatyi ship. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, tsellyulozno-bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu khoziaistvu, 1963. 43 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP5006538 S/0191/65/000/003/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Koval'chuk, L. M.; Baskakin, Ye. N.

TITLE: The use of induction heating during cementing of fiberglass

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 3, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass, cement, induction heating

ABSTRACT: Fiberglass is generally cemented at room temperature, therefore the manufactured item must be kept pressed for 20-40 hrs for the cement to harden. This makes mechanized assembly line production difficult. Cementing of fiberglass can

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L 41644-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5006558

many factors: the power of the generators, their efficiency, the placement of electric fields with respect to the cemented joints, the properties of the cemented materials, the type of glue, etc. Induction heating in cementing is economically [illegible] figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00Mar65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IE, MT

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KOVAL'CHUK, I.M.; BASHKIN, Ye.N.

Using high frequency heating in cementing glass reinforced plastics. Plast. massy no.3:25-23 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

KOVAL'CHUK, L.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BASKAKIN, Ye.N., inzh.

Gluing wood with plastic materials by heating in a high-frequency electric field. Der. prom. 14 no.8:6-7 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:10)

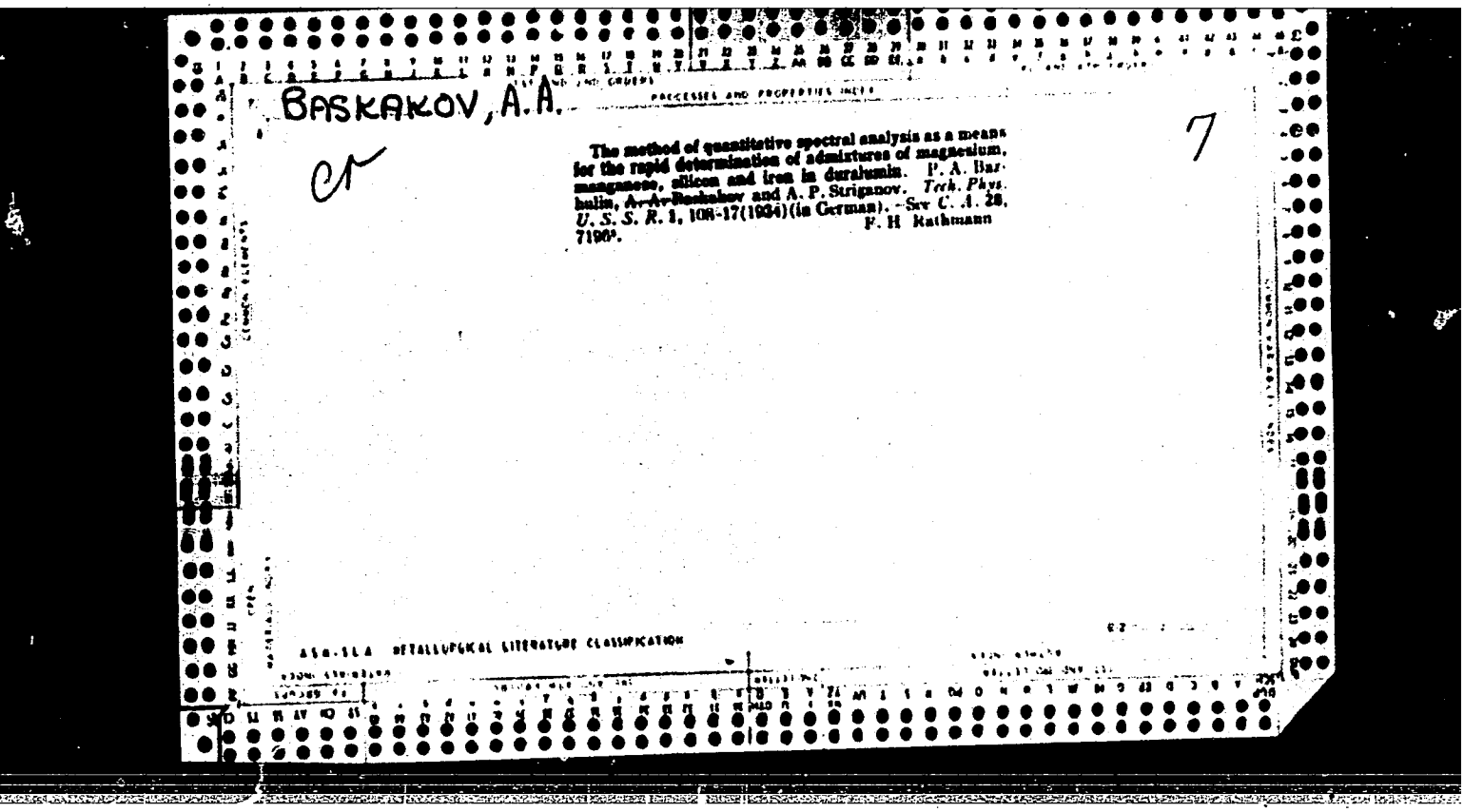
BASKAKOV, A. (Kazan')

A rare case of hepatopleural fistula followed closed injury of the thorax. Sov.med. 20 no.10:91-92 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(THORAX, wounds and inj.
closed trauma, causing hepatopleural fistula)
(LIVER, fistula
hepatopleural, caused by closed trauma of thorax)
(PLEURA, fistula
same)

BASKAKOV, [illegible] inzhener.

The PKPN-1B punching cutter. Stroitel' no.5:14 My '57. (MIRA 10:6)
(Cutting tools)



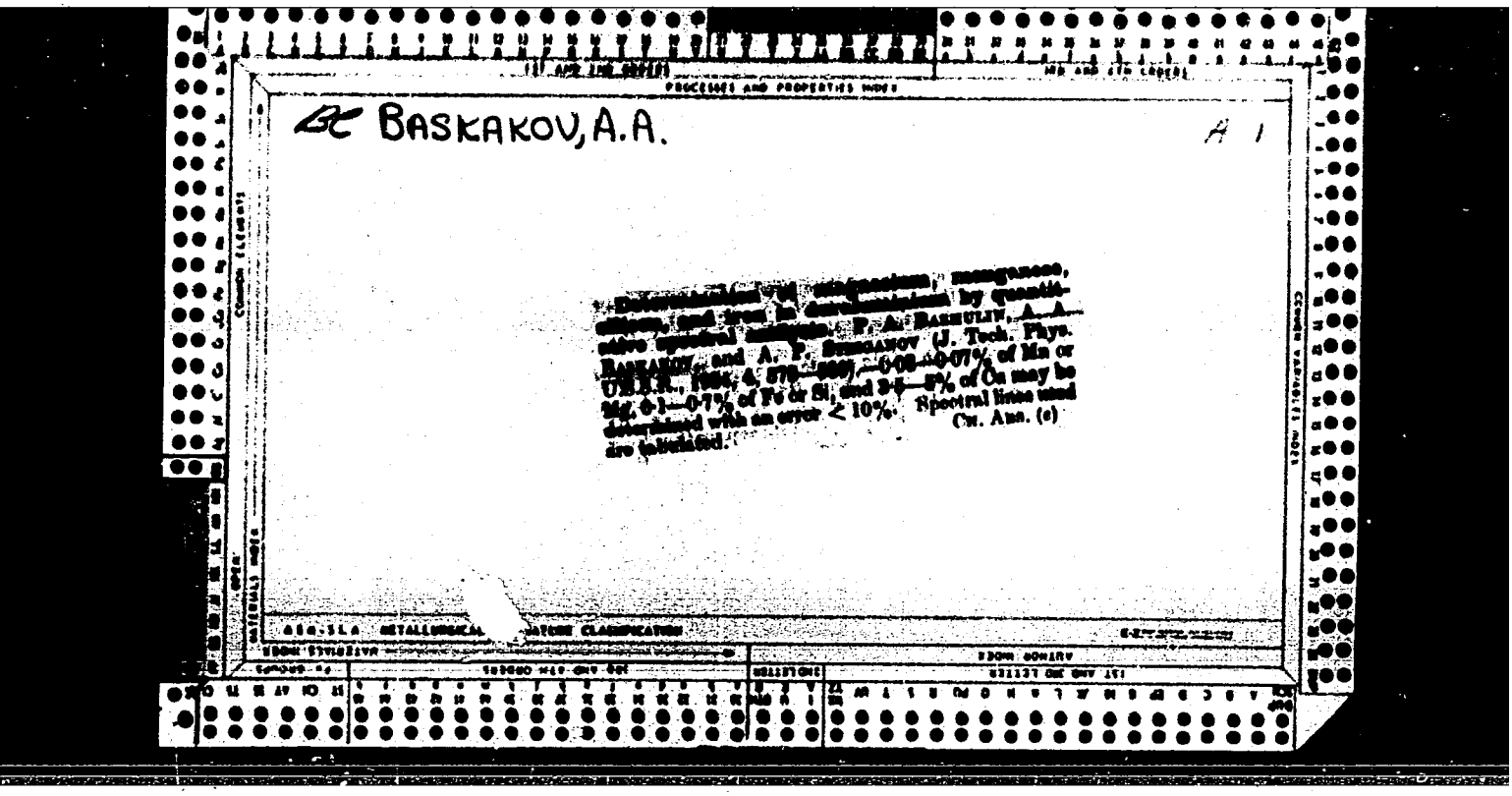
BASKAKOV, A.A.

CR

7

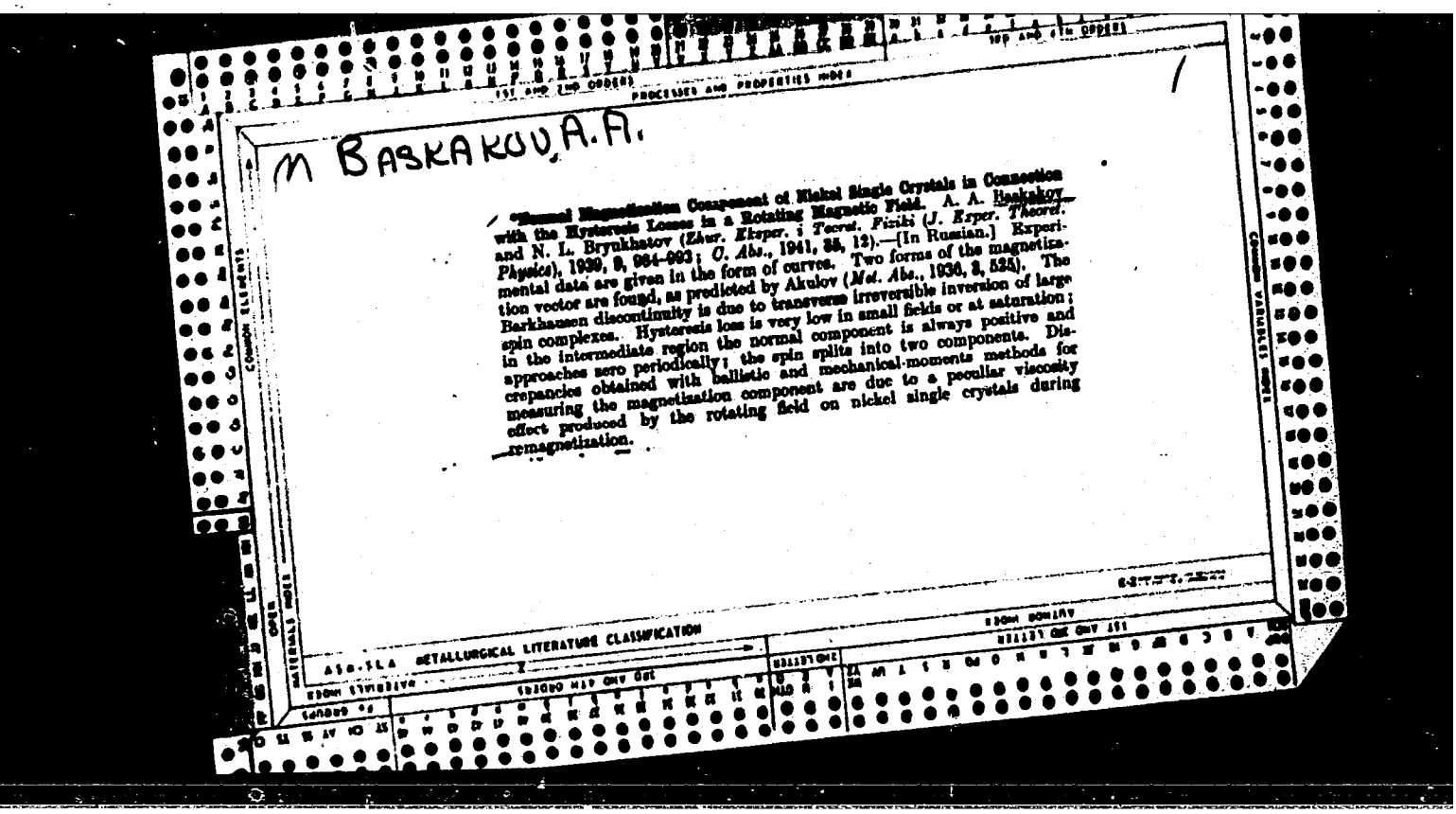
The method of quantitative spectral analysis as a means for the rapid determination of admixtures of magnesium, manganese, silicon and iron in duralumin. P. A. Baranskii, A. V. Baskakov and A. P. Striganov. *Tech. Phys. U. S. S. R.* 1, 108-17(1934)(in German). See C. A. 28, 7190⁹. F. H. Rathmann

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



BASKAKOV, A.A.

"Investigation of the Normal Magnetization Component of Nickel Monocrystals in Connection with the Hysteresis Loses in a Rotating Magnetic Field," Zhur Eksper. i Teoret. Fiz., 9, No 8, 1939
(mag. Lab., Inst. im P.N . Lebedev, Dept Physico-Mat Sci)



M BASKAKOV, A.A.

"Normal Magnetisation Component of Nickel Single Crystals in Connection with the Hysteresis Losses in a Rotating Magnetic Field. A. A. Baskakov and N. L. Bryukhatov (*Zhur. Eksper. i Teoret. Fiziki* (*J. Exper. Theoret. Physics*), 1939, 9, 984-993; *C. Abs.*, 1941, 35, 12).—[In Russian.] Experimental data are given in the form of curves. Two forms of the magnetisation vector are found, as predicted by Akulov (*Met. Abs.*, 1936, 3, 525). The Barkhausen discontinuity is due to transverse irreversible inversion of large spin complexes. Hysteresis loss is very low in small fields or at saturation; in the intermediate region the normal component is always positive and approaches zero periodically; the spin splits into two components. Discrepancies obtained with ballistic and mechanical-moments methods for measuring the magnetisation component are due to a peculiar viscosity effect produced by the rotating field on nickel single crystals during remagnetization.

METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VIKHMAN, Georgiy L'vovich; KRUGLOV, Sergey Aleksandrovich; BASKAKOV, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; YEFREMOVA, T.D., ved. red.; VOROB'YEVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the design of equipment and machines for petroleum refineries] Osnovy konstruirovaniia apparatov i mashin neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1962. 110 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Petroleum refineries—Equipment and supplies)

BASKAKOV, A.G.

Aleksandr Fedorovich Laktionov, 1899-1965; obituary. Okeanologiia 5 no.4:763-764 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

BASKAKOV, A. I.

20113 BASKAKOV, A. I. K voprosy ob operationom pechenii vypadeniy pryamoy kishki. Sbornik trudov vracheb.-san. sluzhby Kazansk. zh.d., vyp. 2, 1948, s. 31-35. — Bibliogr: 5 nazv.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY, Vol. 27, Moskva, 1949.

BOKROV, A.R.; SIBIRYAKOV, A.A.; AKATNOV, I.N.; BIL'DE, A.E.; KOZIN, A.I., GROSMAN, I.S.; BASKAKOV, A.I.; YATSYSHIN, A.M.; TRUNOV, A.F.; KUTUZOV, N.L.; VICHIK, Ya.B.; CHUMBAROVA, A.A.; PRYAKHIN, R.I.; ZINOV'YEV, N.I.; MIKHAYLOVA, S.I.

Georgii Alekseevich Uarov. Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.1:31 Ja '55. (Uarov, Georgii Alekseevich, 1898-1954) (MIRA 8:5)

BASKAKOV, A. L.

"The study of Heat Transfer Between Particles of a Fine Agent in a Filling"

Report presented at the Conference on heat and Mass Transfer. Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

The paper deals with the study of heat transfer in fillings. The results of the investigation allow to explain the mechanism of heat conduction is dispersed media to design a reliable energotedhnological apparatuses with a solid heat agent.

BASKAKOV, A.M., inzh.

New edition of a book on train sheets ("Train sheets" by A.V. Basov, A.D.Karetnikov. Reviewed by A.M.Baskakov). Zhel.dor. transp. 43 no.4:95-96 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Nachal'nik sluzhby dvizheniya Moskovskoy dorogi.
(Railroads—Traffic)
(Basov, A.V.) (Karetnikov, A.D.)

BASKAKOV, A.N., inzhener.

Spring-cam hammer for cutting brick and stone. Mats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.70:12-15 '53. (MLRA 7:10)
(Stonecutting) (Hammers)

ACCESSION NR: AP4010044 S/0062/64/000/001/0141/0148

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Pankratov, V. A.; Baskakov, A. N.

TITLE: Polyesters with a hetero backbone. Report No. 54. Synthesis and studies of new types of polyarylates based on phenyl-bis-(4-oxyphenyl)methane and diphenyl-bis-(4-oxyphenyl)methane

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Ser. khim., no. 1, 1964, 141-148

TOPIC TAGS: heterochain polyesters, polyarylates, phenyl-bis-(4-oxyphenyl) methane, diphenyl-bis-(4-oxyphenyl) methane, diatomic phenols, aromatic dicarboxylic acids, polymer thermostability, polymer workability, polymer solubility, voluminous side substituents, interphase polycondensation, equilibrium polycondensation, polymer physical properties.

ABSTRACT: In the search for polymers with high thermal stability and good workability, interphase or equilibrium polycondensation was carried out for the synthesis of homogenous and mixed polyarylates based

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010044

on the title compounds, hydroquinone, diane and the acid chlorides of terephthalic and isophthalic acid in a high-boiling solvent. The presence of the thermostable phenyl ring in the backbone as well as on the macromolecular side branches in the end products also was expected to result in less packing of the backbone, thus better workability. Yields, viscosity in solution, softening point, break, and stretchability are graphed for some homogenous compounds, as well as solubility, thermomechanical properties and degree of crystallization for seven mixed polyarylates based on either of the title compounds and the acids, hydroquinone and diane. Interphase polycondensation yielded homogenous polyarylates whose pellicles had good elasticity and solubility. Equilibrium condensation yielded homogenous polyarylates with high thermostability and non-solubility. Mixed polyarylates with terephthalic acid were more heat-stable and less soluble than those with isophthalic acid. The softening point passed through a minimum upon addition of the title compounds. Both title compounds gave mixed polyarylates easily soluble in many organic solvents. The presence of voluminous phenyl side substituents

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ACCESSION NR: AP4010044

considerably decreased the degree of crystallinity of the polymers. Laboratory procedures are described. "In conclusion, the authors wish to thank the staff of the X-ray analysis laboratory headed by A. I. Kitaigorodski for providing the roentgenographic study of the polymers." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 4 tables, 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedinenii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, Academy of Sciences, SSSR); Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D. I. Mendeleeva (Moscow Chemical-Technological Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Aug62 DATE ACQ: 14Feb64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

KORSHAK, V.V.; VINOGRADOVA, S.V.; PANKRATOV, V.A.; BASKAKOV, A.N.

Heterochain polyesters. Report No.54: Synthesis and investigation of new types of polyarylates based on phenyl-bis(4-oxyphenyl) methane and diphenyl-bis(4-oxyphenyl)methane. Izv.AN SSSR. Ser.khim. no.1:141-148 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut im. D.I.Mendeleyeva.

BASKAKOV, A.N.

[Technical developments in the food industry of the Volga-Vyatka Economic Region] Tekhnicheskii progress v pishchevoi promyshlennosti Volgo-Viatskogo ekonomicheskogo raiona. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promysbl., 1963. 47 p. (MIRA 17:5)

L 65215-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022613

UR/0190/65/007/009/1633/1636
541.64+678.674

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. [illegible]; Sergeyeva, S. V.; Baskakov, A. N.; [illegible]

TITLE: [illegible]-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)pro-

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 9, 1965, 1633-1636

TOPIC TAGS: polyaryl ester, polymerization, plasticizer, heat resistant polymer

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the synthesis and properties of polyaryl esters based on 2,2-bis(4-hydroxy-3-methylphenyl)propane (I). The synthesis of polyaryl esters from dihydric phenols is of interest [illegible] and low- and high-temperature solution polycondensation [illegible] thaloyl chlorides and hydroquinone, resorcinol, [illegible] I to prepare homo- and [illegible] with similar polyaryl esters [illegible] and greater solubility in organic solvents [illegible]

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Card 2/2

L 65215-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5022613

esters based on I were readily molded to transparent, light-brown, solid products with good mechanical strength (impact strength, 50—55 kg cm/cm^2). Casting from [illegible] produced transparent, plastic films with a tensile strength at 200 of about [illegible]. [illegible] tables. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT, GC

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 002 ATD PRESS: 4089

Card 2/2

USSR/Mining - Solid Fuels - Coke Baskakov, A. P.

Card 1/1 Pub 41 - 13/16 FD-2752

Author : Baskakov, A. P., Sverdlovsk

Title : Burn-out of polydispersed coke dust

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, otd. Tekh. Nauk 5, 139-153, May 1955

Abstract : Studies the factors determining combustion of coke and the actual changes in the coke particles as combustion progresses. Considers combustion of coke in the state of diffusion, in the kinetic state, and in the non-isothermal process of combustion. The study was made for better exploitation of coke as a fuel and to achieve complete combustion with minimum after-burn waste and residue deposits. Graphs, formulae, tables. Fifteen references, all USSR.

Institution :

Submitted : February 25, 1955

SOV/124-58-10-10878

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 22 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Baskakov, A. P.

TITLE: On the Burning Out of Pulverized Coal (O vygoranii ugol'noy pyli)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1956, Nr 61, pp 5-14

ABSTRACT: Combustion processes of polydispersed pulverized coal were examined by the author. For determination of the quantity of non-combusted fuel in relation to time simple exponential functions were obtained (confirmed by experimental results) for combustion in the diffusion and kinetic regions. The relationships obtained are applicable under conditions of varying concentration and temperature.

E. K. Chekalin

Card 1/1

BASKAKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; RYSAKOV, N.F., dotsent

Effective use of fuel. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. no.5:120-124 My '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Fuel)

БАСКАКОВ, А.П.

3-58-5-27/35

AUTHOR: Baskakov, A.P., Dotsent, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Effective Utilization of Fine-grained Fuels (Effektivnoye ispol'zovaniye melkozernistykh topliv)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Vysshey Shkoly, 1958, Nr 6, pp 80 - 83 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The quick rate of development of USSR electric power demands an efficient utilization of all resources. Natural gas and liquid fuel is being widely used, but it is also extremely important to raise the economy and efficiency in using solid fuel, the reserves of which considerably exceed the resources of petroleum and gas. This refers primarily to the Ural district which uses great quantities of coal carried long distances. The results of works and researches performed in this field by the Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova (Ural Polytechnical Institute) and other vuzes and scientific organizations were thoroughly discussed at the Intervuz Conference on the Power-Technological Use and Rational Methods of Burning Fine-Grained Fuels, which took place recently in the Ural Polytechnical Institute. The conference was attended by 362 persons from 33 organizations including

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instructors of the Ural Polytechnical Institute (UPI), that of Tomsk, the Frunze Polytechnical Institute (FPI), the Moscow Power Engineering Institute (MEI), Ivanovskiy Peat Institute, Novosibirsk Institute of Railroad Engineers and others. There were 36 reports delivered by, among others, Z.F. Chukhanov, Member-Correspondent of the AS USSR (ENIN); Candidate of Technical Sciences A.P. Baskakov (UPI); Engineer A.M. Nikolayev (ENIN); Doctor of Technical Sciences N.I. Syromyatnikov (UPI); Professor N.I. Reshetin (UPI); Dotsent V.N. Yurenev (MEI); Dotsent I.M. Naydich (FPI); Dotsent N.F. Rysakov; Candidate of Technical Sciences O.N. Degtev (VoFVTI); Aspirant S.K. Karochkina (UPI); Candidate of Technical Sciences N.Ye. Kunakov (ENIN); Candidate of Technical Sciences K.D. Syrkina (TsKTI); Engineer A.M. Nikolayev (ENIN); Engineer A.A. Demidov (Uralenergo); Dotsent I.S. Levin (UPI); Candidate of Technical Sciences V.N. Timofeyev (VNIIMT); S.V. Molodtsova (UPI); A.A. Morilov (UPI); Assistant Ye.V. Volkov (UPI); Candidate of Technical Science B.D. Kamsnel'son (TsKTI); D.A. Bogdanov (TsKTI); Chief Engineer of Zakamskaya TETS (beyond the Kama TETs) D.V. Shaporov; Candidates of Technical Sciences: S.L. Shagalova (TsKTI) and V.V. Chukin (VNIIMT); Assistant

The Effective Utilization of Fine-Grained Fuels 3-58-5-27/35

N.B. Shalayev (UPI), Engineers E.D. Kharlap and G.A. Kireyev (Ural Electrical Plants); Dotsent V.V. Volkov (UPI); Dotsent G.L. Nosov (UPI); and Professor S.G. Troyb (UPI). It was proved that the theoretical and designing work for perfecting power-technological installations at electric power plants is inadequate. The conference requested ENIN, AS USSR, to convene a new conference on these questions.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

BASKAKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk; VOLKOV, Ye.Z., inzh.; SHALAYEV, N.B., inzh.

In reference to the article "Thermal calculation of brick linings for modern high-power steam boilers." Elek.sta. 29 no.8:92 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:11)

(Boilers)

BASKAKOV, Aleksey Petrovich; BEDRAK, T.V., red.; DZGOYEV, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Organization of technical control in repair and supply stations] Organizatsiia tekhnicheskogo kontrolia v RTS. Ordzhonikidze, Severo-Osetinskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 70 p.
(MIRA 14:1)

(Repair and supply stations)

BASKAKOV, A.P.

Stabilization of the ignition of anthracite dust. Nauch.dokl. vys.shkoly; energ. no.1:197-206 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S.M.Kirova.
(Anthracite coal)

BASKAKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk dots.; SYROMYATNIKOV, N.I., doktor tekhn.nauk prof.

Simplified method for calculation of heating time of material in a fluidized bed. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; energ. 2 no.8:75-81 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova. Predstavlena kafedroy promteploenergetiki.
(Fluidization)

BASKAKOV, A.P., RYSAKOV, N.F., SYROMYATNIKOV, N.I.

Some systems for the use of solid fuels for power engineering purposes. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.79:36-45 '59.
(MIRA 13:7)

(Fuel research)
(Power engineering)

S/196/61/000/006/013/014
E194/E435

AUTHOR: Baskakov, A.P.

TITLE: Stabilization of ignition and combustion in a flame of dust having a range of particle sizes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika i energetika, 1961, No.6, p.11, abstract 6G66. (Sb. 3-e Vses. soveshchaniye po teorii goreniya. T.2., M., 1960, pp.139-147)

TEXT: Fairly simple methods of calculation exist which, on the basis of a number of simplifying assumptions, may be used to determine the mechanical under-combustion at discharge from the furnace and to calculate the combustion of pulverized fuel and changes in gas temperature along the length of the flame. These schemes consider combustion as proceeding from start to end with constant excess air factor; combustion is taken to start at the ignition temperature, the value of which is selected without adequate justification. As a rule, heating up of the fuel suspension to this temperature is not allowed for. However, analysis of stabilization of ignition of a pulverized fuel flame (particularly of anthracite fines) is a no-less important problem

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than analysis of combustion of pulverized fuel that has already ignited. Previously proposed methods of calculating combustion of fuels having a range of particle sizes are not suitable for analysis of ignition because they assume that the air is completely mixed with fuel and the direct flow of the flame is considered as if furnace gases were not drawn into it. A procedure is described in which these factors were reflected. The main relationship is analysed on this basis in application to the least active solid fuel (anthracite) and the following conclusions are reached.
(1) In ordinary furnaces the anthracite burns in the kinetic region; rise in the temperature of the air mixture when it is mixed with furnace gases has considerably more influence than the corresponding reduction in the concentration of oxygen.
(2) Dusts of low reactive fuels may be reliably made to ignite stably by forced delivery of incandescent combustion products into the still unignited fuel-air mixture. (3) All the secondary air should be delivered to the flow of air mixture immediately after the ignition zone. There are 15 references.
Abstracted by S.Tager.
[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]
Card 2/2

BASKAKOV, A.P.; ANTIKAYN, P.A.

Use of a model for studying mixing in the flame of an ORGRES burner. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:4-11 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Burners)

BASKAKOV, A.P.

Study of slit-type burners with crossing jets. Trudy Ural politekh. inst. no.76:12-23 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Burners)

S/170/60/003/03/01/034
B014/B007

5,1230

AUTHORS: Baskakov, A. P., Degtev, O. N., Syromyatnikov, N. I.

TITLE: The Investigation of the Thermal Decomposition of Fuels by Using a Metallic Heat Carrier Heated by Means of High-frequency Currents

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 3, pp. 5-12

TEXT: The new method described of investigating the thermal decomposition of solid fuels in steady adjustable initial heating is based upon the use of a metallic heat carrier. The pulverized fuel and small metal balls are in this case filled into a decomposition chamber, and by careful mixing, uniform initial heating of the fuel is attained. An important factor in this method is the estimation of initial heating, and, for this purpose the characteristic number Nu = $\alpha d/\lambda$ determined by special experiments is given, the most favorable value of which is about 17.5. Here α is the heat exchange coefficient, and d is the ball diameter. A formula is given for the temperature difference between metal balls and the fuel, and further several experimental data are quoted from experi-

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S/170/60/003/03/01/034
B014/B007

The Investigation of the Thermal Decomposition of Fuels by Using a Metallic Heat Carrier Heated by Means of High-frequency Currents

ments carried out at the Institute mentioned under Association (UPI) and at the VOFVTI. From these preliminary experiments it may be seen that the fuel and the heat carrier inductively heated by means of a high-frequency current are practically uniformly heated. The authors describe the experimental arrangement shown schematically in Fig. 1. It consists of a quartz test tube, which is filled with a mixture of carbon granules and cast iron balls. The weight ratio between the two is given as amounting from 1:10 to 1:20. Heating rates of up to 200 degrees/sec were attained at the UPI and of up to 500 degrees/sec at the VOFVTI. The decomposition products formed in this initial heating are purified in an asbestos filter, after which they are cooled. Determination of the semi-coke- and coal tar yield as well as the analysis of the gas, mainly converted to nitrogen- and oxygen-free gas are discussed. Experiments are carried out with peat and brown coal, and Table 1 shows the composition of one type of peat and two types of brown coal, as well as their grain sizes. In the diagrams of Figs. 2 and 3 the gas evolution for different

The Investigation of the Thermal Decomposition of Fuels by Using a Metallic Heat Carrier Heated by Means of High-frequency Currents

S/170/60/003/03/01/034
B014/B007

temperatures of the three fuels are graphically represented. Fig. 4 shows the dependence of the rate of gas evolution by peat upon time and upon temperature in semilogarithmic scale. Further, Tables 2, 3, and 4 show the mean gas compositions. (Table 2) as dependent on time (Table 3) and also a survey of the yields in semicoke, tar and water, and gas as well as the losses. There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 17 references: 15 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, g. Sverdlovsk
(Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, City of Sverdlovsk)

Card 3/3

BASKAKOV, A.P.; MYSAKOV, N.F.; LEVIN, I.S.; RUBTSOV, G.K.

Thermal decomposition of brown coal at different heating rates.
Gaz.prom. 5 no.6:15-19 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Coal gasification)

84311

S/170/60/003/009/002/020
B019/B060

11.9410

AUTHOR: Baskakov, A. P.

TITLE: Effect of Material Mixing in the Boiling Layer on Heat Exchange Between Gas and Particles

PERIODICAL: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 3, No. 9, pp. 10-16

TEXT: The author studied the influence of the mixing degree of material on the mean temperature difference between this material and the pseudo-liquefiable agent, the gas. The feed of material is regarded as the feed of a "fluid", and the Fourier-Kirchhoff equations are set up for this "fluid" and the gas. From these equations, the author derives expressions (14) and (15) for the mean temperature difference between gas and material for both cases of missing and ideal mixing in the variant a of the heat exchanger (Fig. 1). The analogous formula (17) is obtained for the variant b. It further follows from the investigation that in either

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84311

Effect of Material Mixing in the Boiling Layer on Heat Exchange Between Gas and Particles

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B019/B060

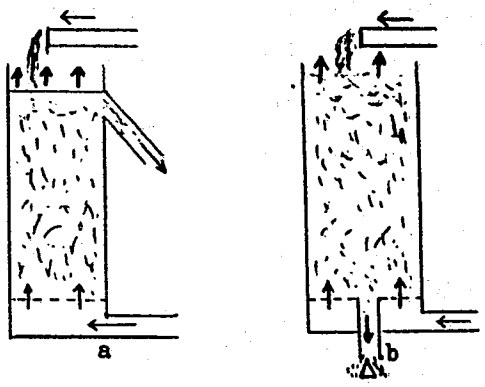

Fig. 1

variant mixing differs little from ideal and that also feed and discharge play a minor role. It is further found that an ideal mixing reduces the temperature difference between gas and material by 10 - 15% as compared with the case where there is no mixing at all.

There are 2 figures and 16 references: 8 Soviet, 5 US, and 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut, g. Sverdlovsk (Ural Polytechnic Institute, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1960

Card 2/2

BASKAKOV, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of the combustion of anthracite culm. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.108:5-12 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

KAROCHKINA, S.K., inzh.; BASKAKOV, A.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SYRO-MYATNIKOV, N.I., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Study of thermal decomposition of Kushmurun coal during high-speed heating. Trudy Ural. politekh. inst. no.108:13-22 '61. (MIRA 16:9)

MORILOV, A.A.; RUBTSOV, G.K.; SYROMYATNIKOV, N.I.; BASKAKOV, A.P.

Drying and dehydration of salts in a fluidized bed with the recycling of materials. Khim.prom. no.11:809-810 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova i Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Salts—Drying)
(Fluidization)

BASKAKOV, A.P.; GUREVICH, M.I.; KESHETIN, N.I.; RYSAKOV, N.F.; SHALAYEV, N.B.; GIRSHFEL'D, V.Ya., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[General heat engineering] Obshchaia teplotekhnika. [By] A.P.Baskakov i dr. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat, 1963. 391 p. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heat engineering)

BASKAKOV, A.P.; PESTRYAYEV, A.S.

Laws of pseudo-liquefaction of a polydisperse material.
Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 5 no.6:8-12 Je '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Fluidization)